Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

erve
9
-2F
ppl.

LIBRARY
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

NOVEMBER 27, 1959

CONTENTS

Page

PRODUCTION

World Jute Production Continues Adequate in 1959 2
World Cotton Consumption and Production Continue Upward Trend in 1959-60 3
1959 Walnut Production Down 5
1959 World Prune Pack Increases Sharply 6
Record World Corn Crop Forecast 7
Drought Interrupts Rise in World Sugar Production 11
World Flaxseed Production Down 10 Percent 18
World Rice Cultivation Continues to Rise 22
World Peanut Production Down Substantially 26

TRADE

Southern Hemisphere Wool Exports at Record Level in 1958-59 15

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD JUTE PRODUCTION CONTINUES ADEQUATE IN 1959

Smaller jute crops in the principal producing areas in 1959 left the world total at about 4,566 million pounds compared with a revised estimate of 4,666 million pounds in 1958. This total is expected to meet current utilization. Early reports indicate less production in Pakistan, India, and Brazil, the principal producers, but larger crops in Nationalist China (Taiwan), Burma, Iran, and Thailand, which have relatively small acreages.

Exports from Pakistan, the principal exporter of raw jute, are expected to be about the same in 1959-60 as the 1,758 million pounds in 1958-59. In the crop year beginning July 1, 1958, exports to the United Kingdom were 347.2 million pounds (an increase of 32 percent over the preceding year). The United Kingdom took 20 percent of Pakistan's jute exports.

Exports to Belgium were 177.3 million pounds(an increase of 13 percent), and to the United States 114.7 million pounds (an increase of 21 percent). Decreased exports of 6 and 24 percent, respectively, went to West Germany and France, with 778.5 million pounds to the former and 159.0 million to the latter.

India now imports about 70 million pounds a year compared with 255 million in 1957-58. Imports are from Pakistan only. Indian production is now sufficient for domestic needs except for small quantities of high quality fiber.

Domestic consumption of raw jute in India and Pakistan amounts to about 2,000 million pounds and 600 million pounds, respectively. The 1959-60 consumption is expected to change little from the 1958-59 quantity.

Carryover stocks on July 1, 1959, in the major producing countries were less than in 1958. Although Pakistan consumed about 40 million pounds more than last year, Indian mills used about 100 million pounds less than in the preceding year.

Stocks of raw jute in Pakistan include an estimated 45 percent in jute cuttings. India has been the largest importer, but is now almost out of the market because of sufficient production within the country. Pakistan now must find other markets for its excess stock of cuttings. The minimum price for cuttings has been abolished in order to place this grade of jute in a more competitive position with substitute fibers. Also, a possible use is as raw material for a planned paper mill.

Prices of raw jute and jute goods were lower in 1958 than in 1957, causing concern among both growers and manufacturers. A program by the Government of India to reduce stocks of fiber, and curtailment of looms in operation by the Indian Jute Mills Association, together effected a break early in 1959 in the downward price trend.

JUTE 1/: World production, by countries, average 1946-50, and years 1957 to 1959

Country	Year of harvest			
	Average 1946-50	1957	1958	1959 Preliminary
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Pakistan	2,063,164	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,320,000
India	910,291	1,635,200	2,071,200	2,040,000
Brazil	22,476	72,595	77,161	77,000
Taiwan (Formosa)	13,705	19,841	38,027	40,000
Burma	2/	1,848	6,252	13,440
Iran	7,770	11,023	9,061	13,228
Thailand	3,321	6,133	6,413	6,614
Japan	1,748	2,352	1,962	1,918
Other countries 3/	52,232	50,982	55,629	53,620
Total 3/	3,074,707	4,199,974	4,665,705	4,565,820

1/ Excludes mesta and other jute substitutes wherever separation is possible.
2/ Not available.
3/ Excludes Communist China, Manchuria, and the Soviet Union.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official estimates of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, and estimates based on exports or other available pertinent information.

WORLD COTTON CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION CONTINUE UPTREND IN 1959-60

World cotton consumption and production in the 1959-60 season are expected to continue their upward trends of recent years. Other significant features of the world cotton supply and demand situation include lower and more stable prices in recent months, a substantial increase in world trade over last season, and a moderate increase in foreign importing countries' stocks to meet rising consumption and stock replenishment needs.

An important element in the world cotton picture this season is the restoration of confidence in the market resulting from stability of prices at lower and more competitive levels. Price stability, along with ample supplies, particularly in the United States, are major factors responsible for increased world trade and consumption.

World cotton consumption in 1959-60 may total more than 46.0 million bales, another record high. This would exceed last year's figure by about 2.0 million bales and would be about 10 percent above the 1954-58 average.

Consumption increases are expected in most countries, including the United States. The increase abroad will be greatest in foreign Free World importing countries, reversing the trend in the last 2 seasons. The textile recession abroad is disappearing, improved economic conditions abroad are strengthening the demand for cotton textiles, and burdensome inventories of finished goods have been reduced.

World cotton trade is expected to total about 14.5 million bales in 1959-60. This would be 1.5 million bales larger than last year's low level, and the largest since 1956-57 when U. S. exports reached 7.6 million bales and the world total was 15.8 million. Leading the increase will be the United States with exports of around 5.5 million bales, almost double the 1958-59 level. However, in the expanded market, other Free World countries should export around 7.6 million bales, close to the average of the last 5 years.

A sharp rise in the U. S. supply, resulting mostly from a 3.2 million-bale increase in the 1959 crop, is only partly offset by a smaller carryover and crop in the rest of the Free World, so that world supply will set a new record of about 68.0 million bales of cotton in 1959-60.

This is about 1.5 million bales above the previous high in 1956-57 and 2.0 million above 1958-59. World stocks of about 21.5 million bales on August 1 were about unchanged from a year earlier, with a decrease of 1.0 million bales or 10 percent in foreign Free World importing countries being offset by increases in Communist countries and the United States.

In the 1959-60 season, for the first time since World War II, a reversal will take place in the sharp upward trend of cotton production outside the United States. However, world production, at about 46.6 million bales, will again set a new record.

The U. S. crop of 14.7 million running bales, while up 3.2 million from 1958, is near the 10-year average (1948-57) as a result of a record high yield and a 3.2 million-acre increase in harvested acreage from the 82-year low of 11.8 million in 1958.

The aggregate decrease in foreign production of about 0.8 million bales from 1958-59, although not general, is about equally divided between Free World and Communist countries. From a trade viewpoint, the decrease is of most significance in exporting countries, including Mexico, Central America, Syria, and Uganda.

1959 WALNUT PRODUCTION DOWN

Commercial walnut production--outside of the Soviet bloc--is substantially lower this year than last, but only 5 percent below average.

World production in 1959 is estimated at 149,100 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 173,700 tons in 1958. The difference is entirely due to a decline in U. S. production; the United States harvested a record-large crop in 1958 and a below-average crop in 1959. Foreign production, on the other hand, was slightly above average in both 1958 and 1959.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1952-56, annual 1954-59

Country	Average 1952-56	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Prelim. 1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	28,300	26,500	33,500	20,500	9,500	29,000	25,000
India	1/	12,000	8,500	10,500	12,000	12,000	1/
Iran 2/	6,300	7,100	6,800	4,400	7,400	3/	3/
Italy	23,200	12,500	29,000	39,000	13,000	25,000	28,500
Syria	4,600	4,400	3,300	2,200	4,400	2,200	3/
Turkey	5,500	5,500	5,800	4,100	3,500	6,000	7,000
Yugoslavia	4,300	5,300	5,600	3,500	3,300	4,500	5,000
Foreign total	83,200	73,300	92,500	84,200	53,100	85,000	87,400
United States	73,500	75,400	77,400	71,800	66,600	88,700	61,700
Grand total	156,700	148,700	169,900	156,000	119,700	173,700	149,100

1/ Not available; 1954-57 average of 11,000 tons used in totals. 2/ Iranian data on a March to March year. 3/ Not available; 1952-56 average used in totals.

France, the world's leading exporter of walnuts, has a below-average pack this year in contrast to a crop slightly above average in 1958. Quality is reported good, however. Stocks carried over from previous seasons are negligible, as usual. Exports in 1959-60 are expected to be less than in 1958-59 when 16,900 short tons, unshelled basis, were exported. Exports are predominently in unshelled form.

Italy, the second largest exporter of walnuts, has a crop which is above-average and larger than last year's. Production of Sorrentos (marketed mainly in the shell) is greater than in 1958, but the pack of Piedmonts, used chiefly for shelling, is smaller than in 1958. The quality of the Sorrentos is said to be better, and that of the Piedmonts poorer than last year. No stocks were carried into 1959-60.

Exports, according to preliminary estimates, totaled 15,700 short tons, unshelled equivalent, in 1958-59. They are expected to be higher in 1959-60. Italian exports are even more predominantly in the unshelled form than French exports.

Both Turkey and Yugoslavia are believed to have larger commercial packs than last year. Though their exports may show a large percentage increase over last marketing season, the rise in terms of tonnage, would not have an important impact on the international market.

Information is not yet available on the walnut crop in India.

1959 WORLD PRUNE PACK INCREASES SHARPLY

The 1959 world commercial dried prune pack, estimated at 227,700 short tons, is the largest in 12 years. This year's crop is 83,700 tons over the short 1958 world pack of 144,000 tons and about 14 percent over 1952-56 average world production of 200,600 tons.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in specified countries, average 1952-56, annual 1956-59

Country	Average 1952-56	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina	5,400	6,600	6,200	8,800	6,600
Australia	3,300	3,200	2,700	3,100	3,500
Chile	4,600	5,000	5,500	5,700	5,800
France	7,100	5,000	7,200	2,200	15,500
Italy	900	1,000	800	900	1/
Union of South Africa	2,800	3,500	1,700	2,900	2,100
Yugoslavia	17,500	1,500	19,600	23,600	38,000
Foreign total	41,600	25,800	43,700	47,200	72,400
United States	159,000	196,200	167,600	96,800	155,300
Total	200,600	222,000	211,300	144,000	227,700

1/ Not available, average 1952-56 used in total.

U.S. dried prune production bounced back sharply from the low 96,800-ton 1958 pack to 155,300 tons in 1959. However, this year's pack is 3,700 tons below average production (1952-56) of 159,000 tons.

Foreign dried prune production increased to 72,400 tons in 1959 which is about a 53 percent increase over the 47,200-ton 1958 pack. Sharp increases in the Yugoslavian and French packs accounted for almost all the increased foreign production.

Yugoslavia's 1959 pack is estimated at 38,000 tons compared with 23,600 tons in 1958, an increase of 61 percent. The quality of this year's pack, which is composed of larger fruit than in 1958, is expected to be good. Export prices are expected to be somewhat lower than 1958 prices. Yugoslavian trade sources are estimating exports from the 1959 prune pack to be about 35,000 tons.

The 1959 dried prune pack in France is estimated at 15,500 tons, the largest produced since 1930. The 1958 pack was exceptionally small, amounting to only 2,200 tons, while average production (1952-56) was 7,100 tons. Quality of this year's pack may be fair to good, with sizes mostly medium to small.

There may be a limited market for the larger sizes of U. S. prunes in France this year; these sizes are popular but were produced in limited volume. With plans for acreage expansion to increase dried prune production to about 22,000 tons a year, France may become a net exporter instead of a net importer.

Production of dried prunes in Chile is estimated at 5,800 tons in 1959, about the same as the 1958 pack. Average production (1952-56) amounts to 4,600 tons. This year's pack is reported to be of good quality with average size around 60/70 per pound. Chilean trade sources believe 1959 exports will reach 3,300 tons. Prices for Chilean dried prunes this year are reportedly about 20 percent more than in 1958.

Argentina's 1959 dried prune production is estimated at 6,600 tons, down 25 percent from the 8,800-ton 1958 crop. The decrease in production was primarily due to a smaller fresh prune crop. Prunes are the most important dried fruit exported by Argentina. Exports from the 1959 pack amounted to 1,024 tons through July.

The Union of South Africa produced 2,100 tons of dried prunes during 1959, a 800-ton reduction from the 1958 crop. Rains severely hampered drying and reduced quality considerably. Exports of the 1959 pack amounted to 725 tons by October with about 315 tons still remaining to be exported.

U. S. dried prune exports from the 1959 pack are expected to be higher than the 27,000 tons exported in 1958-59 but will be materially below the 62,000-ton volume exported in 1956 and 1957.

RECORD WORLD CORN CROP FORECAST

World corn production in 1959 is expected to exceed last year's record outturn by about 5 percent, according to preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Tentative estimates place the world total at 7.7 billion bushels, compared with 7.3 billion in 1958.

An unprecedented crop of 4.4 billion in the United States is the main feature of current production. The U.S. crop represents 57 percent of estimated world production. A record outturn is also reported for Eastern Europe, with record crops in both Yugoslavia and Rumania. These are the leading European corn producers. The Soviet Union, in contrast, appears to have a sharp reduction from its alltime record corn crop harvested for grain last year.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	348	515	499	489	53.4	57.5	59.9	58.5	18,590	29,613	29,892	28,587
El Salvador	626	408	410	--	14.0	17.2	14.6	--	8,780	7,000	6,000	--
Guatemala	1,357	1,564	1,600	--	12.5	11.5	10.9	--	17,000	18,000	17,500	--
Honduras	719	838	865	--	11.6	11.6	11.7	--	8,325	9,700	10,100	--
Mexico	11,417	13,324	15,691	15,938	12.4	13.3	12.9	13.6	141,390	117,155	202,744	216,500
Nicaragua	277	502	--	--	14.4	8.6	--	--	3,976	4,330	--	--
United States	80,826	72,616	73,470	84,387	38.5	47.1	51.7	52.2	3,112,091	3,422,331	3,799,844	4,402,476
Cuba	415	432	358	462	16.0	15.5	16.2	16.2	6,640	6,700	5,800	7,500
Estimated total 5/	96,900	91,180	94,390	105,570	34.4	40.4	43.4	44.6	3,330,000	3,688,000	4,092,000	4,705,000
Europe:												
Austria	156	122	121	114	34.8	48.2	50.4	54.4	5,426	5,880	6,100	6,200
France	894	1,344	1,458	1,705	29.5	40.8	43.9	41.1	26,394	54,800	63,970	70,000
Greece	630	534	511	523	15.5	19.6	17.3	20.7	9,746	10,475	8,830	10,850
Italy	3,316	3,360	3,200	--	33.8	41.1	44.4	--	112,232	138,000	142,000	150,000
Portugal	1,192	1,194	1,179	1,196	14.1	14.1	12.7	12.8	16,752	16,810	14,960	15,310
Spain	991	930	--	--	27.2	30.2	--	--	26,980	28,100	36,060	39,400
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	7,230	7,510	7,440	7,780	27.7	34.0	36.6	37.9	200,000	255,000	272,000	295,000
Albania	250	--	--	--	20.4	--	--	--	5,100	--	--	--
Bulgaria	1,780	1,875	1,455	--	15.4	25.1	18.9	--	27,500	47,000	27,500	--
Czechoslovakia	350	415	--	--	34.9	42.2	--	--	12,200	17,500	18,500	--
Hungary	2,830	3,330	3,340	3,386	30.5	35.4	34.4	--	86,200	118,000	115,000	--
Rumania	7,350	9,145	9,000	8,800	17.0	21.5	16.0	--	125,000	197,000	144,000	--
Yugoslavia	5,950	6,400	5,906	6,400	21.8	34.8	26.3	41.4	130,000	222,800	155,500	265,000
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	18,550	21,700	20,680	21,020	20.9	28.3	22.9	34.0	388,000	615,000	473,000	715,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	25,780	29,210	28,120	28,800	22.8	29.8	26.5	35.1	588,000	870,000	745,000	1,010,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	10,400	14,300	20,000	--	18.3	19.2	30.0	--	190,000	275,000	600,000	--
Asia:												
Turkey	1,581	1,752	1,678	1,658	19.9	16.9	20.6	14.5	31,402	29,530	34,650	24,000
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	410,000	--	--	--
India	8,745	9,820	10,300	11,000	11.4	12.4	11.6	11.5	99,892	121,440	120,000	126,000
Pakistan	1,013	1,086	1,140	1,125	15.8	16.5	16.4	16.9	16,016	17,880	18,640	19,000
Indonesia	5,330	5,436	--	--	16.4	14.7	--	--	87,200	80,000	85,000	--
Japan 7/	107	119	122	124	23.3	32.1	35.8	34.0	2,488	3,819	4,370	4,212
Philippines	2,764	4,187	3,898	--	10.3	8.0	9.5	--	28,384	33,330	36,900	37,600
Estimated total 5/	42,650	45,620	46,260	46,980	16.9	15.9	18.4	15.4	720,000	725,000	850,000	725,000

Africa:												
Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi	1,097	1,196	1,196	--	13.5	15.5	17.0	--	14,768	18,500	20,300	19,300
Kenya 8/	150	267	--	--	28.9	26.2	--	--	4,334	7,000	--	--
Egypt	1,819	1,836	2,030	2,030	33.9	32.1	33.8	--	61,670	58,860	68,700	--
Morocco 9/	1,236	1,119	1,184	1,000	7.7	7.1	12.3	13.5	9,536	7,900	14,515	13,520
French West Africa	1,552	--	--	--	10.1	--	--	--	15,658	--	--	--
Madagascar	225	--	--	--	13.3	--	--	--	3,000	--	--	--
Angola	1,300	1,480	1,544	--	8.2	8.8	8.2	--	10,670	13,000	12,600	--
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	--	2,500	3,000	--	--	17.6	16.7	--	--	44,000	50,000	--
Union of South Africa	7,865	--	--	--	14.7	--	--	--	115,450	131,600	140,000	--
Estimated total 5/	23,920	26,770	27,760	27,500	15.3	15.5	16.0	15.6	365,000	415,000	445,000	430,000
South America:												
Argentina	4,833	--	--	--	24.8	--	--	--	120,098	220,000	215,000	--
Brazil	12,700	14,320	14,826	--	19.4	20.3	20.2	--	247,000	290,000	300,000	--
Chile	135	158	167	--	26.2	32.9	31.4	--	3,542	5,200	5,240	--
Colombia	1,800	1,273	1,680	--	17.1	22.3	16.4	--	30,800	28,350	27,600	--
Peru	636	581	581	--	19.2	18.3	18.6	--	12,186	10,650	10,830	--
Uruguay	643	881	890	--	10.7	12.3	5.3	--	6,902	10,870	4,700	--
Venezuela	700	700	639	--	18.4	19.3	21.1	--	12,850	13,500	13,500	--
Estimated total 5/	22,380	25,370	26,340	26,870	20.1	23.5	22.6	20.8	450,000	595,000	595,000	560,000
Oceania:												
Australia	173	149	169	--	26.9	30.9	29.3	--	4,654	4,600	4,950	--
New Zealand	5	9	8	--	62.0	60.0	60.0	--	310	540	480	--
Estimated total 5/	180	160	180	160	27.8	31.2	33.3	37.5	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Eetimated world total 5/	222,210	232,610	243,050	250,680	25.4	28.3	30.2	30.8	5,650,000	6,575,000	7,335,000	7,710,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin early in 1960. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Soviet corn area shown is reported as area for grain only, whereas reported production presumably includes also grain equivalent for some of the area harvested as silage. 7/ Dried corn only. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa. 9/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign government, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches, and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The large U.S. crop this year, combined with a record carryover of old corn on October 1, increased supplies for 1959-60 to over 5.9 billion bushels. This is 660 million above the previous record, in 1958-59. Domestic requirements for 1959-60 are forecast at about 3.7 billion bushels, about 200 million above the 1958-59 requirements.

A record corn crop in the Balkan countries appears to offer possibilities for increased exports from that area, especially from Yugoslavia and Rumania.

Corn production in North America is estimated at 4,705 million bushels, more than 600 million above the previous record in 1958. The November 1 estimate places U.S. production at 4,402 million bushels for all purposes. This is 16 percent above the 1958 crop and 35 percent above average. Acreage for harvest was about 11 million acres larger than last year and yields of 52.2 bushels per acre were very slightly above last year's record yields.

Mexico's production of 216 million bushels was also a record. Both acreage and yields were slightly larger than last year. Production of 28.6 million bushels in Canada was slightly less than in 1958 because of a minor reduction in acreage and yields.

The corn crop in Europe is the largest on record, mainly because of the unusually large crop in the Balkan countries. The harvest in Yugoslavia is about 110 million bushels above the small 1958 outturn because of increased acreage and record yields. Yields of 41.4 bushels per acre are almost double the 1950-54 average. Record yields are also reported for Rumania, though acreage was smaller than in 1958. Yugoslavia and Rumania together may have about 225 million bushels more corn than in 1958.

Corn production is less important in Western Europe, but a new high outturn is also reported for that area because of the large harvests in Italy, France, and Spain--the three leading producers of the area.

A considerably smaller corn crop is indicated for the Soviet Union this year. The acreage planted to corn for grain was indicated to be sharply below the high level of a year ago and yields were also much smaller than the good yields reported in 1958.

Asia's corn production was well below the high 1958 total. Reductions are reported for a number of countries, but the chief reduction is indicated for Mainland China. Firm estimates are not available for that leading Asiatic producer, but available information points to a sharp reduction from the bumper crop reported in 1958. India, Pakistan, and the Philippines reported slight increases, while production was smaller in Turkey.

Information on Africa's crop is limited, but a slightly smaller crop is expected there because of a less favorable outlook in Southern Hemisphere countries, where the crop is now being planted. Due to extended dry weather, some reduction is expected in the Union of South Africa, the area's leading producer.

A slight reduction is also tentatively forecast for South America's crop, to be harvested beginning in March. Smaller crops are expected in both Argentina and Brazil, which together produce more than 80 percent of South America's total.

Corn is of minor importance in Oceania; the 1959-60 harvest is forecast at 6 million bushels--the same as last season.

DROUGHT INTERRUPTS RISE IN SUGAR PRODUCTION

World production of centrifugal sugar in the 1959-60 campaign will not equal the record set in 1958-59, according to preliminary estimates. The total of 54,509,000 short tons, raw value, now expected, is about 1.1 million tons or about 2 percent smaller than last season's record. Although production of cane sugar will reach a new high of 32.1 million tons, production of beet sugar--now estimated at 22.5 million short tons--will fail by about 6 percent to reach last year's record of 23.8 million.

The serious drought in some of the important sugar beet growing areas of Central and Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. has been the primary cause of the reduction in sugar output expected in the 1959-60 campaign. This is the first time in several years that combined beet and cane centrifugal sugar production has failed to rise, and the halt in the upward trend may be only temporary. World production has not yet given full expression to the expansion of sugar-making facilities which has been going on in many countries and is still continuing.

Although estimates of non-centrifugal sugar production are considerably less precise, reports indicate a further slight rise in world production, as output was larger in the 3 main producing countries: Mainland China, India, and Pakistan. Non-centrifugal sugar production has been little more than maintaining itself, while centrifugal production has been rising rapidly. Except where specifically indicated in this report, all references to production apply to centrifugal sugar only.

Europe: Sugar beet production, and therefore sugar production, in parts of both Eastern and Western Europe was severely affected by the drought which extended through the spring, summer, and early fall of 1959. As shown in the accompanying table, production in the 1959-60 campaign drops below that of 1958-59 by large amounts in France, Belgium, East and West Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Although some European countries expect record outputs, these increases do not offset the major reductions cited above.

U.S.S.R.: Official sources have acknowledged that drought this year severely reduced yields of sugar beets in the U.S.S.R. and far more than offset the increases in acreage. It is now estimated that sugar production in the U.S.S.R. will be about 6.5 million short tons, raw value, substantially below last year's record of 6.9 million.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1956-57 through 1959-60 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane and beet):					
North					
Canada (beet)	142	134	138	184	170
Mexico	900	1,190	1,311	1,477	1,670
United States					
Continental (beet)	1,785	1,966	2,194	2,225	2,350
Continental (cane)	566	561	532	578	710
Hawaii	1,066	1,085	765	975	1,065
Puerto Rico	1,228	990	934	1,087	1,250
Virgin Islands of the U. S.	11	15	6	12	12
Central					
Costa Rica	33	33	44	59	67
El Salvador	35	53	50	59	60
Guatemala	43	71	73	75	80
Nicaragua	37	45	64	72	80
Panama	19	25	27	24	24
Caribbean					
Barbados	176	215	159	184	185
Cuba	6,078	6,252	4/ 6,373	6,577	6,000
Dominican Republic	657	831	867	1,020	1,040
Guadeloupe	105	130	131	159	142
Haiti	60	63	48	50	55
Jamaica	364	402	387	423	430
Martinique	65	77	75	86	109
St. Kitts	55	50	47	52	55
Trinidad and Tobago	178	188	210	203	210
Other North America	52	72	65	82	89
Total North America	13,655	14,448	14,500	15,663	15,853
South America (cane):					
Argentina	773	850	767	1,184	1,203
Bolivia	5	21	26	18	24
Brazil	2,110	2,630	3,106	3,770	3,562
British Guiana	266	316	304	360	325
Chile (beet)	4	29	39	57	75
Colombia	231	251	269	292	310
Ecuador	60	86	89	102	105
Paraguay	24	22	34	41	50
Peru	628	763	769	825	850
Surinam	7	8	9	9	9
Uruguay 5/	21	30	32	33	16
Venezuela	94	220	169	178	190
Total South America	4,223	5,226	5,613	6,869	6,719
Europe (beet):					
West					
Austria	176	236	312	327	385
Belgium-Luxembourg	395	360	430	510	245
Denmark	351	380	404	440	370
Finland	30	36	6/ 35	6/ 43	6/ 45
France	1,551	1,547	1,732	1,764	1,225
Germany, West	1,255	6/ 1,275	6/ 1,745	6/ 2,098	6/ 1,650
Ireland	113	110	135	127	125
Italy	828	1,078	936	1,255	1,300
Netherlands	457	394	437	643	600
Spain 5/	392	472	398	524	570
Sweden	6/ 331	6/ 341	6/ 375	6/ 309	6/ 372
Switzerland	34	37	42	40	45
United Kingdom	764	852	692	899	975
Total West Europe	6,677	7,118	7,673	8,979	7,907
East					
Bulgaria	83	131	144	145	180
Czechoslovakia	803	725	970	1,050	950
Germany, East	855	536	940	1,030	799
Hungary	284	7/ 297	7/ 304	7/ 330	7/ 425
Poland	1,047	950	1,297	1,335	1,215
Rumania	148	189	227	230	330
Yugoslavia	158	182	288	206	320
Total East Europe	3,378	3,010	4,170	4,326	4,219
Total Europe	10,055	10,128	11,843	13,305	12,126

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1956-57 through 1959-60 1/ 2/ - Continued

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (beet)	3,010	5,000	5,800	6,900	6,500
Africa (cane):					
North					
Egypt	264	275	347	363	375
Ethiopia and Eritrea	4	30	40	42	42
Somalia	7	11	11	10	11
Central					
Angola	56	66	69	68	70
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	18	20	23	21	24
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda	84	142	139	150	150
Madagascar	18	35	64	75	74
Mauritius	535	632	621	580	640
Mozambique	102	168	187	174	185
Reunion	163	213	234	185	225
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2	7	7	8	7
South					
Union of South Africa	689	849	960	1,135	1,070
Other Africa 5/	11	15	13	13	13
Total Africa	1,953	2,463	2,715	2,824	2,886
Asia (cane and beet):					
South-West					
Iran (beet)	80	103	121	131	140
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	205	339	393	428	437
East Central					
China, Mainland 5/	293	615	950	1,200	1,400
South and East					
Burma	19	32	48	47	48
China, Taiwan	724	955	1,025	1,066	950
India	1,690	2,552	2,673	2,642	2,900
Indonesia	578	866	913	854	885
Japan (beet)	38	72	99	143	165
Pakistan	85	128	189	203	210
Philippines	1,190	1,143	1,378	1,522	1,500
Thailand	40	70	76	75	90
Other Asia	10	17	27	36	50
Total Asia	4,952	6,892	7,892	8,347	8,775
Oceania (cane):					
Australia	1,125	1,307	1,399	1,525	1,390
Fiji	165	148	220	216	260
Total Oceania	1,290	1,455	1,619	1,741	1,650
World total (cane)	23,728	27,667	29,031	31,869	32,056
World total (beet)	15,410	17,945	20,951	23,780	22,453
World total (cane and beet)	39,138	45,612	49,982	55,649	54,509

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Excludes liquid and green sugar.

5/ Includes both beet and cane sugar.

6/ Includes sugar from imported beets.

7/ May include some sugar refined from imported raw sugar.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1956-57 through 1959-60 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:					
Costa Rica	32	33	28	30	35
El Salvador	22	30	28	30	30
Guatemala	43	48	46	45	40
Mexico	157	140	165	165	165
Nicaragua	23	25	25	25	25
Panama	11	10	10	10	10
Total	288	286	302	305	305
Asia:					
Burma	93	165	155	160	160
China, Mainland	769	1,200	1,300	1,500	1,600
India	3,285	3,248	3,350	3,900	4,000
Indonesia	185	275	301	318	310
Japan	22	25	22	25	36
Pakistan	952	1,230	1,290	1,500	1,600
Philippines	63	73	75	75	75
Taiwan	14	31	31	25	25
Thailand	23	33	30	30	30
Viet Nam	4	15	23	25	25
Total	5,410	6,295	6,577	7,558	7,861
South America:					
Brazil	325	300	300	300	300
Colombia	717	600	600	700	700
Ecuador	27	26	26	26	30
Peru	28	29	26	22	25
Venezuela	81	72	70	65	80
Total	1,178	1,027	1,022	1,113	1,135
World total	6,876	7,608	7,901	8,976	9,301

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.
2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.
3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

Other areas: Beet sugar production in the United States will reach a new peak, judging by the record sugar beet crop as how estimated. The most uncertain forecast for North America is for Cuba, where sugar output in the 1959-60 campaign (which normally would begin about January 1, 1960) may be determined more by political and economic events than by weather conditions or the amount of available cane. Unofficial and trade sources in Cuba expect an output of not more than 6 million short tons, raw value, assuming favorable circumstances and production limitations in line with the ample stock carryover.

Production estimates for Brazil and Australia reflect the restrictions placed on production by these countries in view of heavy stocks and limited export prospects.

World production of centrifugal sugar is expected to resume its upward trend in the years ahead as expansion programs and new or projected mills in many countries have their full effects.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WOOL EXPORTS AT RECORD LEVEL IN 1958-59

Wool exports from the 5 major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere rose 20 percent to a record level in the 1958-59 season (includes July-June in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and October-September in Argentina and Uruguay). Shipments of raw wool in 1958-59 totaled 2,518 million pounds, actual weight, compared with 2,096 million pounds in 1957-58.

Exports from each of these countries increased sharply and accounted for more than 85 percent of total world trade in 1958-59. The volume of exports from Argentina and Uruguay rose sharply over a year earlier as revisions in "aforos" (export evaluations) and exchange rates made their wool price more competitive in world markets. As a result Argentine exports jumped 145 percent and Uruguayan exports rose 20 percent. Exports from the other countries were up substantially in volume, but the value declined as wool prices during most of the season were sharply below 1957-58 levels.

Exports in 1958-59 were aided by improved consumption levels in most major consuming countries, particularly the United States. During the first half of 1959, consumption in 10 non-Communist countries was up 13 percent. U.S. consumption of raw wool during January-September 1959 was up 40 percent from the same period of 1958.

The volume of exports increased to all major markets except France and Poland. The major increases were in shipments to the U.S.--78 percent, Netherlands--53 percent, U.S.S.R.--50 percent, Japan--35 percent, and the United Kingdom--22 percent. Shipments to the Sino-Soviet Bloc rose 26 percent, with increased buying in Argentina and Uruguay more than offsetting reduced purchases from New Zealand and South Africa. The outlook is for a further increase in wool exports in 1959-60 from the Dominions but a decline is expected in the volume from Argentina and Uruguay. Supplies in the latter countries have been reduced by the disposal of large carryover stocks and a further reduction in Uruguayan wool output.

At present, wool prices are significantly above a year earlier. This should result in greater exchange earnings from wool exports, especially in the Dominions where both export volume and value should be higher in 1959-60. Wool accounts for about 40 percent of total foreign exchange earnings in Australia, Uruguay and New Zealand and 10 to 15 percent in Argentina and South Africa.

Australia: Exports of raw wool from Australia during 1958-59 were up 9 percent from a year earlier. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Japan--the largest markets--increased sharply, but exports to Continental Europe declined. With another record clip expected in 1959-60, Australian exports should increase further. The Soviet Union has reportedly resumed buying in Australia for the first time since the 1954-55 season.

New Zealand: Exports of raw wool from New Zealand in 1958-59 were a record 511 million pounds, compared with a revised total of 459 million in 1957-58. Shipments to the United States accounted for the bulk of the 11 percent increase. These almost doubled as a result of increased demand for carpet wool and the suspension of U.S. duties on certain grades of wool if used in carpets and other specified uses. A slight increase in wool output is expected in 1959-60, so exports may also increase further.

Union of South Africa: Exports of raw wool from the Union also rose 11 percent in 1958-59. The rise is attributed to larger output and a reduction in Wool Commission stocks purchased during the past 2 seasons when prices were at times below the support level. Shipments to the United States more than doubled and also rose sharply to the United Kingdom. Exports to the U.S.S.R. fell about a third. Exports are not expected to change materially in 1959-60. Production is expected to be up about 3 percent, but carryover stocks are slightly lower.

Argentina: Argentine wool exports in 1958-59 were up 145 percent from the previous season and at the highest level since 1952-53. Unlike a year earlier, the increased output and large carryover moved rapidly into export channels during 1958-59. Exports were aided by the adoption of a single exchange rate system in early 1959. Raw wool is still subject to certain retentions or export taxes, but the present system is much more favorable to exporters than the previous multiple exchange rates system.

WOOL: Exports from principal Southern Hemisphere countries, 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons 1/

(Actual weight)

Country of destination	Australia		New Zealand		Union of South Africa		Argentina		Uruguay 2/		Total 5 Countries	
	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
United States	35	43	46	89	18	38	61	103	3	17	163	290
United Kingdom	271	330	170	173	48	64	20	59	19	16	528	642
Japan	205	279	13	21	7	10	18	19	--	--	243	329
Continental Europe:												
France	186	162	91	90	40	37	14	41	7	2	338	332
Belgium	105	105	23	27	12	9	4	12	1	2	145	155
Germany, West	78	69	32	32	32	35	5	24	12	8	159	168
Italy	137	120	23	26	25	24	5	28	5	5	195	203
Netherlands	3	3	9	12	1	1	6	27	13	6	32	49
Others	33	24	6	8	8	5	1	7	7	12	55	56
Total	542	483	184	195	118	111	35	139	45	35	924	963
Sino-Soviet Bloc:												
U.S.S.R.	0	0	5	--	23	15	--	32	24	31	52	78
Poland	39	41	15	5	0	--	9	13	1	2	64	61
Others	31	35	12	16	1	3	--	2	4	15	48	71
Total	70	76	32	21	24	18	9	47	29	48	164	210
Others	49	69	14	12	3	2	7	1	1	--	74	84
World total	1,172	1,280	459	511	218	243	150	368	97	116	2,096	2,518
Percentage of change from 1957-58		+9		+11		+11		+145		+20		+20

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay.
2/ Bale weights estimated as follows: greasy 1,057 pounds, scoured 550 pounds.

Exports increased sharply to almost all major destinations in 1958-59. As in New Zealand, exports to the United States--mostly carpet wool--were stimulated by increased mill consumption and a build-up of carpet wool stocks. Shipments to the Sino-Soviet Bloc were more than 5 times the 1957-58 level, with exports to the U.S.S.R. rising from nil to 32 million pounds.

Shipments in 1959-60 are expected to be substantially lower even though production is expected to rise further. The disposal of considerable carryover stocks in 1958-59 reduced the exportable surplus in the present season to 397 million pounds, grease basis, compared with 512 million last season. Exports of wool and wool products in 1958-59 were an estimated 440 million pounds, grease basis.

Uruguay: Raw wool exports from Uruguay rose 20 percent as its carryover stocks were also reduced sharply. Shipments to the United States and the Sino-Soviet Bloc rose sharply but exports to most other major destinations declined. Raw wool exports to the United States rose from 3 to 17 million pounds, and those to the Bloc rose from 29 to 48 million pounds. The proportion of Uruguayan exports shipped direct to the Bloc rose from 30 percent in 1957-58 to 41 percent in 1958-59. This rise has been offset to some extent by a decline in indirect shipments to the Bloc via the Netherlands. Exports of raw wool to the Netherlands fell from 28 million pounds in 1956-57 to 6 million pounds in 1958-59.

In addition to raw wool exports, Uruguay ships a considerable quantity of wool tops--a semi-manufactured product. Exports of tops were 30 million pounds in 1958-59, compared with 17 million in 1957-58. Principal destinations were the Netherlands, Hungary, and Communist China.

Uruguayan wool exports will probably be substantially lower in 1959-60. The carryover on October 1, 1959 was 14 million pounds, grease basis, compared with 78 million pounds a year earlier. Wool production is expected to be about 10 percent lower in 1959-60.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION DOWN 10 PERCENT

World flaxseed production in 1959 is estimated at 117.2 million bushels, down 10 percent from 1958 and slightly less than the 1957 crop and the 1950-54 average outturn.

The estimated 14-million bushel decline from last year is attributable principally to the sharp drop in U.S. output, although crops in Canada and Argentina are each down about 1 million bushels from 1958. Moreover, output in the Soviet Union probably declined. In contrast, India's harvest early last spring increased about 75 percent from 1958 and was the largest outturn since 1948.

The United States, Canada, Argentina, and India account for over 70 percent of world flaxseed production and 90 percent of world trade in flaxseed and linseed oil.

World export availabilities for the U.S. marketing year July 1959-June 1960 may approximate 1958-59 actual exports of about 48 million bushels. This assumes a continuation of this year's reduction in U.S. stocks in contrast to the increase that took place last year. It also assumes that all or nearly all of about 10 million bushels of the Canadian crop still under snow will be harvested.

North American flaxseed production declined an estimated 30 percent from 1958. Canada's crop, placed at 21.5 million bushels, is down 6 percent from 1958 as a result of the 9-percent cut in acreage. However, about one-half of the crop was still unharvested at the time of several snow storms in early October. How much of this will be harvested and will be in marketable condition next spring is still uncertain.

U.S. production, at 22 million bushels, is 45 percent below the 1958 crop and the lowest outturn in 15 years. The small crop reflects the 12-percent decline in harvested acreage and poor yields. The yield per acre at 6.4 bushels is the second lowest since 1936, the 1957 yield at 5.3 bushels being the lowest. Hot, dry weather in July and August damaged the crop in the important producing states of North and South Dakota.

The South American flaxseed crop, harvested in November and December, is expected to be about 1 million bushels less than last year's outturn. Revised estimates of Argentine flaxseed plantings for 1958 as well as 1959, indicate that acreage this year was down only moderately. With favorable growing weather production is now expected to approximate 23 million bushels--1 million less than last year.

Brazil's outturn is forecast at 1.2 million bushels, assuming that favorable harvesting weather prevails. The substantial increase from 1958 is attributed to a sizable expansion in area and better weather than a year ago. Many farmers in Rio Grande do Sul, where the bulk of the crop is grown, planted flax on land diverted from wheat and some planted flax together with wheat.

Contrary to earlier expectations, Uruguay's plantings probably did not reach the 1958 level because of continuing rains. Thus 1959 production very likely will be smaller than last year's.

European production may be slightly smaller than in 1958 although estimates have not been received for several countries. Drought in the flax-producing areas of the Soviet Union is believed to have reduced production 5 to 10 percent from 1958. However, very little data are available on flaxseed production in that country.

The relatively small production in Africa may show a slight increase, with sizable expansion percentagewise in Ethiopia, Egypt, and Morocco.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average		1957	1958	1959 2/	Average		1957	1958	1959 2/	Average		1957	1958	1959 2/
	1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:															
Canada	307	997	3,486	2,623	2,391	5.1	9.3	5.5	8.7	9.0	1,508	9,369	19,179	22,766	21,479
Mexico	16	118	45	32	40	6.9	15.8	11.7	14.7	15.9	111	1,872	521	472	630
United States	1,451	4,306	4,899	3,853	3,385	7.4	8.7	5.3	10.3	6.4	10,991	36,809	25,919	39,543	21,790
Total	1,774	5,421	8,430	6,508	5,816	---	---	---	---	---	12,610	48,050	45,619	62,781	43,899
South America:															
Argentina	6,077	1,656	2,657	2,458	3/ 2,260	9.8	10.9	9.3	9.9	10.2	59,571	17,888	24,802	24,408	23,000
Brazil	---	4/ 74	5/ 122	5/ 114	5/ 124	---	4/ 12.6	10.0	8.7	9.9	---	4/ 925	1,226	984	1,220
Chile 6/	7/ 5	16	16	15	17	7/ 8.2	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.9	7/ 37	195	186	186	198
Uruguay	407	5/ 382	336	5/ 293	---	9.6	9.9	8.6	9.6	---	3,894	3,682	2,891	2,834	---
Estimated total 8/	6,570	2,130	3,130	2,880	2,675	---	---	---	---	---	64,032	22,690	29,105	28,410	27,020
Europe:															
Belgium-Luxembourg 6/	75	77	64	59	---	8.9	8.6	9.9	9.4	---	664	661	632	552	547
Denmark	---	17	4	4	3	---	14.0	17.6	12.4	17.5	---	235	75	46	43
Finland 6/	9/ 9	4/ 5	---	---	---	7.5	4/ 10.0	---	---	---	36	4/ 52	---	---	---
France 6/	92	121	167	148	118	5.0	5.7	10.7	9.7	12.7	464	685	10/1,777	10/1,437	10/1,496
Germany, West 6/	4/ 45	14	7	---	---	4/ 10.6	12.2	10.6	---	---	4/ 476	173	79	---	---
Greece	---	6	5	5	---	---	7.7	6.0	5.7	---	79	51	27	28	---
Italy 6/	30	45	32	27	---	6.7	10.0	11.3	11.1	---	202	456	362	302	---
Netherlands 6/	42	70	56	40	37	13.0	12.1	14.3	13.1	13.8	546	850	799	518	510
Spain 6/	4/ 3	30	33	---	---	4/ 4.2	5.3	7.8	---	---	4/ 13	179	260	---	---
Sweden	---	45	4	4	2	---	15.6	20.7	18.4	18.2	---	722	89	73	31
United Kingdom	4/ 2	19	---	---	---	---	17.0	---	---	---	40	328	---	---	---
Estimated total, West Europe 8/	315	455	375	330	295	---	---	---	---	---	2,555	4,410	4,115	3,305	3,300

FLAXSEED (cont'd)

Germany, East 6/	23	68	68	65	---	11.3	---	5.5	6.2	---	260	---	373	402	---
Hungary	28	37	6	6	9	9.5	7.0	10.7	6.9	---	283	260	67	39	---
Rumania	6/ 42	58	85	60	---	6.5	5.7	5.5	---	---	275	350	468	---	---
Estimated total, East Europe 8/	325	600	655	630	625	---	---	---	---	---	2,745	4,630	4,255	4,120	4,000
Estimated total Europe 8/	640	1,055	1,030	960	920	---	---	---	---	---	5,300	9,040	8,370	7,425	7,300
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	4/ 6,434	4,620	---	---	---	4/ 5.1	---	---	---	---	4/32,115	---	---	---	---
Africa:															
Algeria	---	10	---	---	---	---	6.5	---	---	---	---	66	---	---	---
Egypt 6/	7	9	11	13	14	12.4	14.8	14.9	15.3	15.5	87	127	166	192	221
Morocco	51	175	80	122	105	7.1	6.2	5.1	6.1	8.2	362	1,103	409	745	863
Estimated total 8/	65	290	205	250	265	---	---	---	---	---	500	2,135	1,670	2,210	2,470
Asia:															
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 5/ 6/	48	98	71	88	---	7.3	9.1	8.9	10.7	---	349	898	630	945	---
India 5/ 11/ 12/	4,098	3,511	4,156	3,129	3,708	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.6	19,352	14,824	15,360	9,960	17,200
Japan 6/ 5/	50	44	39	35	33	4.2	3.7	3.7	4.5	4.1	211	160	146	159	137
Pakistan 12/	---	72	75	75	75	---	6.8	7.4	7.4	7.4	---	455	560	560	560
Estimated total 8/	4,231	3,760	4,430	3,415	3,995	---	---	---	---	---	20,111	16,545	17,280	12,195	19,415
Oceania:															
Australia 13/	14/	31	97	35	94	---	7.4	3.5	11.5	10.3	14/	252	343	400	966
New Zealand	1	15	---	8	---	14.2	19.1	---	---	---	17	269	---	---	---
Estimated total 8/	1	46	102	43	102	---	---	---	---	---	17	521	443	550	1,116
Total world 8/	19,715	17,322	22,590	19,120	18,775	---	---	---	---	---	134,685	118,980	118,485	131,575	117,220

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1959 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins late in 1959 and ends early in 1960. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimate based on planted area officially estimated at 1.1 million acres. 4/ Less than 5 years. 5/ Planted area. 6/ Acreage includes area for fiber. 7/ 1935 only. 8/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 9/ Flax and hemp. 10/ Includes seed from fiber flax. 11/ Officially reported figures plus Indian official estimates for unreported tracts for 1935-39 only. Estimates for unreported tracts for 1950-59 not available. 12/ Prior to 1945 figures for India include Pakistan. 13/ Flax grown for seed only. 14/ Less than 500.

An increase of almost three-fourths is estimated for Asia, attributable to the spectacular gain in India. The 17.2 million-bushel harvest this year, following the alltime low of 10 million bushels in 1958, was the largest since 1948. The expansion was due to the acreage increase of almost one-fifth and better-than-average yields resulting from favorable weather. Trade sources expect that the 1959-60 crop (to be harvested during February-April 1960) will be much smaller. The relatively low prices of linseed oil in India during the current marketing year, resulting from the unusually large crop, have discouraged farmers to the extent that acreage probably will decline considerably.

Oceania's flaxseed production, virtually all in Australia, is expected to be double last year's outturn. Australia's flaxseed acreage this year is slightly below the record acreage planted in 1957 but is 2.5 times the 1958 acreage. The area in Queensland, the major producing state, was cut back sharply in 1958 because of exceptionally poor yields in 1957. Following good yields in 1958, acreage was expanded again in 1959. The fourfold increase in Victoria's acreage this year was due to low prices for feed grains (the alternative crops for flaxseed) and closing of flax fiber-processing plants in that area, which led farmers to plant flax for seed rather than fiber.

WORLD RICE CULTIVATION CONTINUES TO RISE

World rice cultivation in 1959-60 (August-July) continued to expand in large areas over the world, according to the first estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. World acreage will exceed last year's record. Areas outside Communist China have record acreage and production. However, due to a drop in Communist China's output--about a third of the world total production--the world harvest is below last year.

World production of rough rice in 1959-60 is tentatively estimated at 471,000 million pounds, compared with 480,100 million in 1958-59, and 427,400 million pounds in 1957-58. Average production in 1950-51/54-55 was 395,900 million pounds.

The record 1959-60 world acreage in rice is estimated at 280 million acres, up 2 million from last year, 11 million over 2 years earlier, and 24 million more than the average. Acreage increased in all continents except Australia, where it approximates that of last year.

World rice production, excluding Communist China, is 300,400 million pounds of rough rice, an increase of 6,100 million over 1958-59, and 46,800 million over the 1950-51/54-55 average. Acreage increased to 207 million acres compared with 203 million in the year before. Also, the yields per acre were higher in many countries because of favorable weather and improved cultivation.

Rice yields per acre have increased remarkably in recent years in a surprising number of countries. Generally, 1959-60 per acre yields in countries whose crops are already harvested, or are beginning to be harvested, are above those of the relatively high 1958-59 level. However, it is still too early in the season to know the outturn in some important rice areas. If weather continues favorable, their yields, too, may be higher than now estimated.

Asia, excluding Communist China, produces over half the world crop. Their harvest increased 3,800 million pounds over the preceding year and 32,000 million pounds more than the poor crop of 2 years earlier. Production is 18 percent above the average.

Very good crops were harvested again in India, Japan, and Pakistan, the largest producers next to Communist China. Acreage increased and weather was generally favorable. Production is up in Malaya and Korea. The Philippines are expecting another large crop, but whether it will exceed last year's bumper harvest is not yet known. It was recently reported that the Philippines had as much as a 400,000 increase in acreage in 1958-59.

Larger crops are also being harvested in the principal exporting countries of Asia--Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam. The combined production of Burma and Thailand--exporters of over half the world rice trade--is estimated at 35,300 million pounds of rough rice compared with 33,600 million in 1958-59.

Production in Western Europe approximates that of last year. Decreased production in Italy and France was offset by gains in Spain, Portugal, and Greece. In Eastern Europe, the total estimated acreage of Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria shows an increase of 16 percent over the 1950-54 average. Because of greatly increased yields per acre, production is 33 percent higher. As a result of a plan for increased rice production, Rumania's acreage is reported to be up sharply in 1959.

The ever-increasing rice production of the Western Hemisphere is due to both expanding acreage and higher yields per acre. The U.S. crop is the largest in 4 years as the result of an 11-percent increase in acreage and 1.8 percent gain in average yields per acre. In other North America, the combined acreage of Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean, at 1,325,000 acres, is 70,000 acres more than in the year before and 296,000 above the average. The increase in the last 3 years has been greatest in Mexico, Panama, and Costa Rica.

The rice acreage of South America is continuing its steady advance, notably in Brazil, Argentina, and Colombia. It is still too early to estimate the South American rice crops, which will be mainly harvested next March-to-August.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averege 1950-51/1954-55, annual 1957-58 to 1959-60 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1957-58	1958-59 2/	1959-50 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1957-58	1958-59 2/	1959-50 2/	Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	1957-58	1958-59 2/	1959-50 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:												
Mexico	235	290	310	320	1,574	1,824	1,790	1,797	369.9	528.9	555.0	575.0
United States	2,068	1,340	1,421	1,584	2,419	3,204	3,309	3,353	5,002.6	4,293.5	4,701.5	5,311.1
Total above	2,310	1,638	1,739	1,912	2,329	2,949	3,027	3,082	5,379.2	4,829.9	5,264.0	5,893.6
Costa Rica	72	92	112	121	1,183	862	--	--	85.2	79.3	--	--
El Salvador	44	36	31	--	1,430	1,842	1,935	--	62.9	66.3	60.0	--
Guatemala	21	22	23	--	1,043	1,123	1,113	--	21.9	24.7	25.6	--
Honduras	27	33	33	--	926	927	958	--	25.0	30.6	31.6	--
Nicaragua	66	59	56	61	1,298	1,192	1,264	1,213	85.7	70.3	70.8	74.0
Panama	179	220	242	246	1,165	879	1,081	1,138	208.5	193.4	261.7	280.0
Total Central America	411	464	500	527	1,199	1,009	1,159	1,180	492.6	468.1	579.7	622.0
Cuba	175	270	220	250	1,829	2,130	2,159	2,200	320.0	575.0	475.0	550.0
Dominican Republic	112	120	--	--	1,703	1,833	--	--	190.7	220.0	--	--
Total Caribbean	376	490	437	470	1,711	1,903	1,894	1,931	643.3	932.5	827.5	907.5
Total North America	3,097	2,592	2,676	2,909	2,104	2,404	2,493	2,552	6,515.1	6,230.5	6,671.2	7,423.1
South America:												
Argentina	140	149	135	--	2,815	3,205	2,519	--	394.1	477.5	340.0	--
Bolivia	40	47	50	--	1,480	1,383	1,500	--	59.2	65.0	75.0	--
Brazil 3/	5,362	6,280	6,400	6,450	1,340	1,441	1,419	--	7,182.5	9,050.0	9,080.0	--
British Guiana	134	152	183	--	2,087	1,743	2,049	--	279.7	265.0	375.0	--
Chile 3/	69	76	105	--	2,512	2,637	1,825	--	173.3	200.4	191.6	--
Colombia	401	482	487	509	1,465	1,602	1,797	1,827	587.3	772.1	875.0	930.0
Ecuador	150	130	150	--	1,767	1,792	1,667	--	265.0	233.0	250.0	--
Paraguay	23	27	18	--	1,730	1,889	1,944	--	39.8	51.0	35.0	--
Peru	152	161	146	--	3,643	3,697	3,288	--	553.8	595.2	480.0	--
Surinam	49	70	77	--	2,580	1,736	2,435	--	126.4	121.5	187.5	--
Uruguay	38	42	46	--	3,095	3,036	1,787	--	117.6	127.5	82.2	--
Venezuela	100	75	--	55	1,200	1,067	--	1,491	120.0	80.0	80.0	82.0
Total South America	6,658	7,691	7,872	7,950	1,487	1,565	1,531	1,525	9,898.9	12,038.4	12,051.5	12,125.2
Europe:												
France	43	67	72	72	3,567	3,731	4,310	4,139	153.4	250.0	310.3	298.0
Greece	44	35	42	44	3,152	3,749	3,510	3,523	138.7	131.2	147.4	155.0
Italy	409	311	332	325	4,600	4,518	4,680	4,615	1,881.5	1,405.0	1,553.8	1,500.0
Portugal	80	92	88	93	3,841	3,879	3,928	4,098	307.3	356.9	345.7	381.1
Spain	160	164	156	164	4,737	5,216	5,299	5,189	757.9	855.4	826.7	851.0
Yugoslavia	10	13	14	12	2,750	3,677	3,436	3,675	27.5	47.8	48.1	44.1
Total West Europe	746	682	704	710	4,378	4,467	4,591	4,548	3,266.3	3,046.3	3,232.0	3,229.2
Hungary	60	95	81	80	2,038	1,992	1,990	--	122.3	189.2	161.2	--
Rumania	45	38	41	--	2,296	2,066	1,951	--	103.3	78.5	80.0	--
Total East Europe	142	170	157	165	2,088	2,301	2,269	2,394	296.5	391.2	356.2	395.0
Total Europe	888	852	861	875	4,012	4,035	4,167	4,142	3,562.8	3,437.5	3,588.2	3,624.2

Africa:												
Algeria	3	5	4	--	3,200	2,480	2,200	--	9.6	12.4	8.8	--
Egypt	539	760	538	730	3,394	3,816	3,209	3,781	1,829.4	2,900.0	1,726.7	2,760.0
Morocco	10	15	14	15	3,590	3,527	3,557	3,533	35.9	52.9	49.8	53.0
Total North Africa	552	780	556	751	3,397	3,802	3,211	3,770	1,874.9	2,965.3	1,785.3	2,831.0
Belgian Congo	416	403	400	--	921	948	992	--	383.2	382.2	397.0	--
French Cameroons	13	17	18	19	800	859	856	811	10.4	14.6	15.4	15.4
French Equatorial Africa 4/	53	70	--	--	928	1,357	--	--	49.2	95.0	125.0	--
French West Africa 5/	1,985	2,129	--	--	616	845	--	--	1,222.6	1,800.0	--	--
Malgache Republic (Madagascar)	1,712	2,100	--	--	1,256	1,262	--	--	2,151.1	2,650.0	--	--
Total Africa	6,989	7,973	7,601	7,970	1,119	1,309	1,128	1,273	7,818.1	10,433.5	8,571.9	10,142.4
Asia:												
Iran	557	610	550	640	1,750	1,754	1,745	1,812	974.7	1,070.0	960.0	1,160.0
Iraq	545	500	550	--	1,151	1,300	1,273	--	627.2	650.0	700.0	--
Syria	12	7	6	--	2,200	2,857	2,783	--	26.4	20.0	16.7	--
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	99	173	146	121	2,876	2,201	2,089	2,479	284.7	380.7	305.0	300.0
Burma	10,780	10,750	11,800	12,200	1,438	1,349	1,517	1,541	15,500.0	14,500.0	17,900.0	18,800.0
Cambodia 3/	2,853	2,842	2,900	3,000	987	969	1,034	1,033	2,817.0	2,755.0	3,000.0	3,100.0
Ceylon	920	958	1,075	--	1,330	1,528	1,581	--	1,223.4	1,464.1	1,700.0	--
China, Taiwan	1,912	1,929	1,914	--	2,388	2,777	2,830	--	4,565.0	5,356.5	5,417.1	--
India 3/	75,448	79,447	82,000	82,500	1,089	1,053	1,222	1,236	82,150.0	83,688.3	100,200.0	102,000.0
Indonesia	15,939	16,700	17,500	--	1,450	1,521	1,531	--	23,118.3	25,400.0	26,800.0	--
Japan 6/	7,754	7,987	8,020	8,100	3,394	3,956	4,121	4,198	26,316.6	31,592.6	33,049.7	34,000.0
Korea, South	2,550	2,731	2,739	2,750	2,549	2,491	2,619	2,727	6,500.0	6,803.0	7,173.5	7,500.0
Laos 3/	1,391	1,500	1,530	1,550	697	733	752	742	970.0	1,100.0	1,150.0	1,150.0
Malaya	836	901	916	940	1,739	1,955	1,748	1,888	1,453.4	1,761.7	1,600.8	1,775.0
Nepal	3,250	3,200	3,300	--	757	750	803	--	2,460.0	2,400.0	2,650.0	--
Pakistan 3/	23,226	22,962	22,491	22,600	1,207	1,243	1,249	1,243	28,023.9	28,541.8	28,087.8	28,100.0
Philippine Republic	6,264	6,661	7,341	--	1,054	1,057	1,106	--	6,603.3	7,038.9	8,122.7	--
Thailand	13,153	10,979	11,308	13,650	1,162	1,152	1,389	1,209	15,281.2	12,652.2	15,704.4	16,500.0
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas	173,382	178,367	183,698	187,307	1,303	1,319	1,434	1,426	225,851.5	235,194.1	263,345.7	267,150.3
China, Mainland	59,200	64,500	68,000	66,000	2,259	2,326	2,574	2,424	133,730.0	150,000.0	175,000.0	160,000.0
Total Communist areas 7/	65,000	70,900	74,900	72,700	2,174	2,236	2,461	2,325	141,280.0	158,500.0	184,300.0	169,000.0
Total Asia	238,382	249,267	258,598	260,007	1,540	1,579	1,731	1,678	367,131.5	393,694.1	447,645.7	436,170.3
Oceania:												
Australia 3/	37	48	53	53	4,603	4,958	5,430	4,434	170.3	238.0	287.8	235.0
Fiji	35	35	--	--	1,649	1,543	--	--	57.7	54.0	--	--
Total Oceania	108	120	126	126	2,481	2,783	3,087	2,675	268.0	334.0	389.0	337.0
World total	256,487	268,860	278,099	280,202	1,544	1,590	1,726	1,681	395,924.4	427,368.0	480,117.5	471,022.2
Non-Communist countries	190,980	197,425	202,677	206,972	1,328	1,354	1,452	1,452	253,617.9	267,276.8	294,261.3	300,427.2
Communist countries	65,507	71,435	75,422	73,230	2,172	2,241	2,464	2,330	142,306.5	160,091.2	185,856.2	170,595.0

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Includes the semi-independent republics of Chad, Gabon, Congo Republic and Central African Republics, formerly the Federation of French Equatorial Africa. 5/ Includes the Republic of Guiana and the semi-independent republics of Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan, Ivory Coast, Niger, Volta, and Dahomey, formerly known as the Federation of French West Africa. 6/ Tentative revisions through 1954. 7/ Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States officers, results of office research and other information.

Acreage and production of Africa are well above 1958-59, but not up to the 1957-58 records. Recent reports indicate Egypt's crop may approximate the bumper harvest of 2 years ago.

Australia's rice acreage is up to the record level of a year ago. Although less favorable growing conditions will result in a smaller crop than last year, it is expected to be well above average.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplementary issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on World Crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

* * * * * * * * * * *

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION DOWN SUBSTANTIALLY

World production of peanuts in 1959 is estimated at 14 million short tons (unshelled basis), 9 percent or 1.3 million tons less than the record outturn of 1958 but 20 percent or 2.4 million tons larger than the 1950-54 average. This is the first year since 1952 that world production has dropped from that of the previous year.

The decline this year is due principally to reduced output in India, Mainland China, and French West Africa, 3 of the 4 world's major producing countries. In contrast, the crop in Nigeria, the fourth major producer, is expected to be significantly larger than last year's outturn.

North American peanut production is down an estimated 6 percent because the 10-percent drop in U.S. output exceeds expansion in Mexico, the Dominican Republic and Cuba. The decline in the United States reflects a 2 percent reduction in acreage picked and threshed and an 8-percent reduction in per-acre yields.

Production in South America (harvested early in 1959) was up slightly from the previous year as the expansion in Brazil was somewhat more than the decline in Argentina. The 17-percent increase in Brazil appears moderate in comparison with the 70-percent expansion between 1957 and 1958. And, while the rapid expansion in recent years has been slowed by unusually dry weather which may hold 1960 outturn near the 1959 level, the longrun outlook seems to be for continued increases. In Argentina, harvested acreage was 13 percent larger than in the previous year, but rains delayed harvesting and caused considerable insect damage to the tubers. Production consequently was down 14 percent from 1958.

Africa's total production may be slightly larger than last year principally because the increase in Nigeria likely will exceed the decline in French West Africa. In Nigeria, abundant rains in August and September, following below average rainfall early in the summer, greatly improved crop prospects. Purchases by the Nigerian Regional Marketing Boards for crushing and export are estimated by various sources at 670,000 to 780,000 short tons of shelled nuts compared with purchases of 596,800 tons from the 1958 crop and record purchases of 800,580 tons from the 1957 crop. On the basis of this tentative data total output is estimated at around 1.2 million tons of unshelled nuts compared with an estimated 1.1 million in 1958. While purchases from the 1959 crop may be substantially larger than from the 1958 crop, availabilities for export may not vary greatly as stocks at the beginning of this season were relatively small in comparison with stocks a year earlier.

Prospects in French West Africa (including the Republic of Guinea) are less favorable due reportedly to dry weather, insufficient migrant farm workers, decreases in the use of fertilizers and selected seed treated with fungicide, and the smaller quantity of seed distributed. Moreover, some premature harvesting of the plants, maturing of which was delayed some 2 to 3 weeks by dry weather in August, could lead to a further reduction in the volume of commercialized peanuts. Unofficially it is estimated that the crop may be down about 8 percent from 1958 but about one-fourth from the record outturn of 1957. Availabilities for export will be down as carry-in stocks at the beginning of the marketing season probably will be negligible compared with sizable stocks a year earlier.

Production in the Union of South Africa was up one-third in spite of drought which reduced the outturn from earlier expectations. Sudan's record harvest was one-fourth larger than in 1958 and over 4 times the 1950-54 average.

Peanut outturn in Asia is believed to be down about 14 percent from 1958 as a result of sharp declines in India and Mainland China, which together account for 85 to 90 percent of total Asian production. Heavy September rains and resultant floods reduced peanut prospects in India which prior to the rains were excellent. The outturn is estimated unofficially at 4.5 million tons or 17 percent less than the record crop of last year.

Severe drought in the major peanut producing areas of Mainland China are believed to have reduced the peanut crop sharply. Unofficially the outturn is placed at 2.5 million tons against an estimated 3.0 million tons in 1958.

The only other significant change in Asian peanut crops this year is the 13-percent increase in Burma's production.

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Production				
	Average		1957	1958	1959 3/	Average		1957	1958	1959 3/
	1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:										
Mexico	33	136	166	148	148	12.2	77.8	89.6	66.1	82.7
United States	1,659	1,718	1,481	1,523	1,496	614.7	763.2	718.0	917.9	827.9
Cuba	---	4/ 24	32	17	30	5/ 8.4	5.5	10.0	5.6	10.1
Dominican Republic	---	5/ 68	104	124	---	5/ 3.0	24.0	49.7	67.2	71.6
Estimated total 6/	1,735	1,955	1,790	1,815	1,805	638.5	872.5	869.0	1,058.5	994.0
South America:										
Argentina	202	336	547	592	669	87.3	154.4	350.5	320.0	275.0
Brazil	---	339	7/ 419	7/ 660	7/ 716	4/ 14.8	160.2	211.2	358.2	420.0
Paraguay	5/ 29	31	---	---	---	5/ 19.4	11.5	11.0	12.1	12.1
Uruguay	5	19	19	11	7/ 12	1.2	5.6	4.7	6.1	4.6
Estimated total 6/	315	750	1,055	1,335	1,465	128.5	341.0	593.0	712.5	728.0
Europe:										
Italy	5/ 2	11	12	12	---	1.6	9.0	11.0	12.0	---
Spain	5/ 23	20	20	25	---	5/ 20.8	13.5	14.3	16.5	---
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.)6/	30	45	45	50	45	26.5	30.0	32.5	36.5	35.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5/ 29	21	8/	8/	8/	---	---	8/	8/	8/
Africa:										
Egypt	23	29	37	39	41	17.2	23.3	34.4	36.2	37.8
Sudan	43	83	466	385	---	8.1	30.0	141.8	115.7	143.3
Angola	18	---	74	74	74	6.2	5/9/ 4.7	20.7	21.5	23.1
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	250	710	694	682	704	66.9	197.9	204.0	200.6	209.4
Cameroun	5/ 279	320	383	395	408	36.0	90.2	75.0	79.3	82.7
French Equatorial Africa 10/	5/11/ 91	5/ 412	598	603	618	5/11/17.6	101.0	190.1	209.4	193.0
French West Africa 12/	4/ 3,185	3,070	---	---	---	4/ 785.0	906.0	1,560.0	1,300.0	1,200.0
Gambia	---	5/ 215	---	---	---	9/ 58.1	76.0	95.0	75.0	---
Ghana	---	136	---	---	---	---	48.5	44.8	---	---

PEANUTS (cont'd)

Malgache Republic (Madagascar)	14	55	---	---	---	6.6	20.5	37.0	---	---
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	9/ 42.9	19.5	---	---	---
Nigeria and British Cameroons	---	---	---	---	---	5/ 600.0	843.0	1,390.0	1,130.0	1,250.0
Portuguese Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	9/ 28.0	11/ 36.7	9/ 45.8	---	66.0
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	157.5	---	---
Tanganyika	5/ 277	188	---	---	---	11/ 23.4	11/ 32.0	38.6	37.0	---
Uganda	5/ 156	340	411	---	---	4/ 78.3	183.8	---	---	---
Union of South Africa	56	445	---	---	---	12.0	144.1	191.4	147.6	199.3
Estimated total 6/	7,355	9,315	11,830	11,745	11,805	1,857.0	2,868.0	4,504.0	3,914.0	4,015.0
Asia:										
Israel	---	4	13	9	12	---	6.9	19.7	14.0	18.2
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	4/ 3	12	21	25	---	5/ 1.9	11.5	22.0	28.7	33.1
China, Mainland	5/ 3,769	4,295	6,260	5,855	---	5/3,034.4	2,853.0	2,800.0	3,000.0	2,500.0
Burma	7/ 784	726	862	981	7/ 1,124	191.5	189.0	258.7	318.3	358.4
India	7,535	11,830	14,876	14,481	10,717	3,295.7	3,801.3	4,968.3	5,393.9	4,480.0
Indonesia	13/ 572	714	842	818	865	13/ 289.1	346.4	383.8	379.3	382.0
Japan	20	59	97	108	106	14.6	33.3	79.1	96.4	98.2
Philippines	5/ 19	65	75	77	---	4.9	18.4	20.5	20.6	17.3
Taiwan	76	210	7/ 256	259	---	32.4	67.1	103.3	106.3	---
Thailand	4/ 11	178	234	238	237	4/ 10.9	84.8	130.2	133.3	132.3
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.)6/	12,847	18,155	23,625	22,955	19,215	6,905.0	7,431.0	8,813.5	9,525.0	8,166.5
Oceania:										
Australia	5/ 14	21	26	7/ 60	7/ 50	5/ 6.1	12.8	10.0	30.0	26.2
Estimated total 6/	14	22	27	61	51	6.1	13.5	10.5	30.5	26.5
Estimated world total 6/	22,325	30,263	38,367	37,960	34,386	9,577.0	11,566.0	14,822.5	15,277.0	13,965.0

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ One year only. 5/ Less than 5 years. 6/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 7/ Sown area. 8/ Less than 500 acres and 500 tons. 9/ Exports. 10/ Includes the semi-independent Republics of Chad, Gabon, Congo Republic, and Central African Republic, formerly the Federation of French Equatorial Africa. 11/ Commercial crop. 12/ Includes the Republic of Guinea and the semi-independent Republics of Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan, Ivory Coast, Niger, Volta, and Dahomey, formerly known as the Federation of French West Africa. 13/ Java and Madura only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information.

Production in South America (harvested early in 1959) was up slightly from the previous year as the expansion in Brazil was somewhat more than the decline in Argentina. The 17-percent increase in Brazil appears moderate in comparison with the 70 percent expansion which occurred between 1957 and 1958. And, while the rapid expansion in recent years has been slowed by unusually dry weather which may hold 1960 outturn near the 1959 level, the long-run outlook seems to be for continued increases. In Argentina, harvested acreage was 13 percent larger than in the previous year, but rains delayed harvesting and caused considerable insect damage to the tubers. Production consequently was down 14 percent from 1958.

Africa's total production may be slightly larger than last year, principally because the increase in Nigeria likely will exceed the decline in French West Africa. In Nigeria, abundant rains in August and September, following below average rainfall early in the summer, greatly improved crop prospects. Purchases by the Nigerian Regional Marketing Boards for crushing and export are estimated by various sources at 670,000 to 780,000 short tons of shelled nuts compared with purchases of 596,800 tons from the 1958 crop and record purchases of 800,580 tons from the 1957 crop. On the basis of this tentative data, total output is estimated at around 1.2 million tons of unshelled nuts compared with an estimated 1.1 million in 1958. While purchases from the 1959 crop may be substantially larger than from the 1958 crop, availabilities for export may not vary greatly as stocks at the beginning of this season were relatively small in comparison with stocks a year earlier.

Prospects in French West Africa (including the Republic of Guinea) are less favorable, due reportedly to dry weather, insufficient migrant farm workers, decreases in the use of fertilizers and selected seed treated with fungicide, and the smaller quantity of seed distributed. Moreover, some premature harvesting of the plants, maturing of which was delayed some 2 to 3 weeks by dry weather in August, could lead to a further reduction in the volume of commercialized peanuts. Unofficially it is estimated that the crop may be down about 8 percent from 1958 but about one-fourth from the record outturn of 1957. Availabilities for export will be down as carry-in stocks at the beginning of the marketing season probably will be negligible compared with sizable stocks a year earlier.

Production in the Union of South Africa was up one-third in spite of drought which reduced the outturn from earlier expectations. Sudan's record harvest was one-fourth larger than in 1958 and over 4 times the 1950-54 average.

Peanut outturn in Asia is believed to be down about 14 percent from 1958 as a result of sharp declines in India and Mainland China, which together account for 85 to 90 percent of total Asian production. Heavy September rains and resultant floods reduced peanut prospects in India which prior to the rains were excellent. The outturn is estimated unofficially at 4.5 million tons or 17 percent less than the record crop of last year.

Severe drought in the major peanut producing areas of Mainland China are believed to have reduced the peanut crop sharply. Unofficially the outturn is placed at 2.5 million tons against an estimated 3.0 million tons in 1958.

The only other significant change in Asian peanut crops this year is the 13 percent increase in Burma's production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE